

*Crystallographic report***Crystal structure of a two-dimensional coordination polymer: dizinc diterephthalate pyrazine dihydrate****Shi-Yao Yang¹, Jie-Yu Hu¹, La-Sheng Long^{1*}, Rong-Bin Huang¹, Lan-Sun Zheng¹ and Seik Weng Ng²**¹Department of Chemistry and State Key Laboratory for Physical Chemistry of Solid Surface, Xiamen University, Xiamen 361005, People's Republic of China²Department of Chemistry, University of Malaya, 50603 Kuala Lumpur, Malaya

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A two-dimensional coordination polymer $[\text{Zn}_2(\text{tp})_2(\text{pz})(\text{H}_2\text{O})_2]_n$ (tp = terephthalate, pz = pyrazine) has been synthesized by the hydrothermal reaction of zinc terephthalate and pyrazine. The Zinc(II) centre is in a distorted pyramidal geometry, being coordinated by one water molecule, one nitrogen atom from a bridging pz and two different bridging tp ligands, one chelating and the other monodentate. Copyright © 2003 John Wiley & Sons, Ltd.

KEYWORDS: zinc; terephthalate; pyrazine; crystal structure; coordination polymer**COMMENT**

Rigid ligands, such as benzene polycarboxylic acids and heterocyclic aromatic compounds, are known as good candidates for assembling coordination polymers.^{1–5} The coordination polymers formed by d^{10} metal, such as Zinc(II), and rigid aromatic carboxylate groups often exhibit intriguing photoluminescent properties.^{1–4} Here, we report the synthesis and crystal structure of a two-dimensional (2D) coordination polymer, $[\text{Zn}_2(\text{tp})_2(\text{pz})(\text{H}_2\text{O})_2]_n$ (**1**; tp = terephthalate, pz = pyrazine). Crystallography shows the Zinc(II) centre to exist in a distorted trigonal pyramidal environment defined by one oxygen atom from a coordinated water, one nitrogen atom of a bridging pyrazine and three oxygen atoms belonging to two different bridging carboxylate groups, as shown in Fig. 1. The resulting assembly is a 2D layer structure.

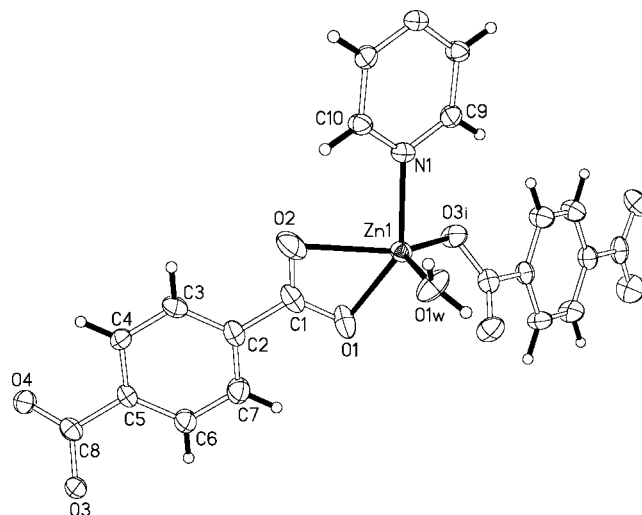


Figure 1. ORTEP plot showing the coordination environment of zinc atom at the 50% probability level. Key geometry parameters: Zn1–O1w 1.956(3), Zn1–O1 2.051(3), Zn1–O2 2.317(4), Zn1–N1 2.119(4), Zn1–O3ⁱ 1.964(3) Å; O1w–Zn1–O3ⁱ 124.21(16), O1w–Zn1–O1 103.21(16), O3ⁱ–Zn1–O1 102.18(14), O1w–Zn1–N1 96.84(16), O3ⁱ–Zn1–N1 90.80(14), O1–Zn1–N1 143.60(15), O1w–Zn1–O2 103.57(16), O3ⁱ–Zn1–O2 132.10(14), O1–Zn1–O2 59.77(14), N1–Zn1–O2 86.26(14)°. Symmetry operation: *i*, $-x + 2, y + 1/2, -z + 1/2$.

EXPERIMENTAL

Powders of zinc terephthalate DMF solvate⁶ and pyrazine in 1:1 molar ratio in water (15 ml) were transferred and sealed in a 30 ml

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Teflon-lined stainless steel container. The container was heated to 180 °C and held at that temperature for 1 day, then cooled to 100 °C at a rate of 5 °C h⁻¹, held for 10 h, followed by further cooling to 30 °C at a rate of 5 °C h⁻¹. Colourless crystals of **1** were collected. Intensity data were collected at 298 K on a Bruker Smart Apex CCD diffractometer for a crystal 0.10 × 0.14 × 0.42 mm³ C₁₀H₈NO₅Zn, *M* = 287.54, monoclinic, *P*2₁/*c*, *a* = 5.2849(4), *b* = 18.4302(12), *c* = 10.7757(7) Å, β = 94.012(1)°, *V* = 1047.00(12) Å³, *Z* = 4; 2380 unique data (θ = 28.2°), 2136 data with *I* > 2σ(*I*). *R*₁ = 0.063, *wR*₂ = 0.139; ρ_{max} = 1.06 e Å⁻³. Programs used: SHELXL and ORTEP. CCDC deposition number: 208 984.

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